REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,730.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

☞The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, R.N.R., will be despatched, on SATURDAY, the 15th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873. Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Tuticorin	23
,, Beypore	16	,, Colombo	24
,, Vingoria	16	,, Galle	25
,, Goa	17	,, Negrapatam	28
,, Carwar	17	,, Madras	30
,, Mangalore	18	Dec.	
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	19	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	20	,, Bimlipatam	3
,, Beypore	20	,, Gopaulpore	4
,, Cochin	21	,, False Point	5
,, Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

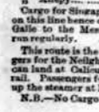
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHIRAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873. Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	Dec. 10
,, Kurrachee	25	,, Fao	16
,, Gundur	26	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	28	,, Bahrein	19
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Linga	17
,, Linga Dec	2	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Bushire	4	,, Muscat	21
,, Busreh	6	,, Guadur	23
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
,, Mahomerah	6	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 340 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BUSHIRAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL, BY DORABJEE SORABJEE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.

Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen afforded on moderate terms.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormasjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times,' and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GEELONG (1,984 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain G. J. Bandy, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 18th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,337 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. W. W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

BOKHARA	2,033 Tons,	November 13th, to Bombay.
POONAH	2,152 Tons,	,, 20th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES	2,964 Tons,	,, 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz. :—

An invoice of bronze patent table lamps of new pattern, patent hanging lamps of new designs, with round burners, and wicks, plated hanging argand lamps, wall lamps, wallshades, 2 cases of lady's and gentleman's boots and shoes, 1 case toys, 2 cases of carriage whips, riding whips, photographic albums, morocco leathers, 5 rockwood round table, teakwood tables, blackwood half back couches, blackwood child cradles, blackwood cot, American 8-day clocks, pictures, 2 cases of assorted soap, 2 cases of tea and white blotting paper, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Bohemian glassware, consisting of toilet sets, powder sets, &c. &c vases, &c., &c.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Mapodlams, T. Cloth, Jaconets, Prints, Chintz, Dhoties, White Longcloths, &c., &c.

On account of concerned—

10 Bales of Woollen Cloth.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCKLAND HOTEL

(Opposite the Byculla Railway Station).

FOR PRIVATE SALE, OR BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Proprietor, in returning his best and warmest thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very great support extended to him for the last 15 years, regrets to announce that through continuous ill-health, and at the repeated and urgent advice of his medical man, he is now compelled to offer his business for sale together with the unexpired portion of the lease of the house on the terms therein stated. The position of the Hotel commands itself, the spacious ground is more unequalled by any similar institution in Bombay, and the completeness of the fittings, &c., is all that can be desired; it has besides two of the best Billiard Tables in the place.

Intending Purchaser can obtain all information either from the Proprietor at the Hotel, or of Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., the Auctioneers.

The business will be put up to the highest bidder at the premises on the 15th November 1873, unless previously disposed of, at 4 p.m.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY AND FURNITURE OF THE LATE

MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

On THURSDAY, the 20th Novembes instant, will commence the sale of the above very valuable Library, comprising several thousands of volumes, ranging from the most ancient extant to those most recently published upon all subjects relating to Law, Politics, Commerce, and General Literature, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, Hindoostance, Chinese, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and English.

The sale will be conducted by the undersigned at Mr. Anstey's late residence on Cumballa Hill. And in deference to the expressed wish of some of the chief Members of the Bench and of the Bar, the Administrator General has issued instructions to the Undersigned that the sale BE HOLDEN IN THE MORNINGS INSTEAD OF DURING THE DAY, in order that a personal attendance thereat may not interfere with professional duties. The sale of the Library will there fore take place daily at from about 7 to between 10 and 11 o'clock A.M., and the sale of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

will commence at or about noon of the day on which the sale of the Library may be completed.

N.B.—The Library and furniture, of which Catalogues are published, can be inspected at any time from 6 in the morning to 6 in the evening.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forte their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Canard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 29th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay .....WHEATLEY & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
,, Suez ..... ,, 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, per Steamer STRATHCLYDE, a further supply of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Nov., 1873.

TOWN HALL.

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE 6TH BRIGADE R.A. COLOURED OPERA TROUPE

WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR POPULAR

ENTERTAINMENTS,

AT THE ABOVEMENTIONED PLACE.

HALF THE PROCEEDS WILL BE GIVEN TO THE TOWN BAND FUND.

ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 2.
Back Seats	,, 1.

Performance to commence at 6 o'clock sharp.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE SEE PROGRAMME.

Seats can be secured, and a plan of the Hall may be seen, at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

AUCTION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

AT BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 26 AUSTRALIAN HORSES is POSTPONED to THURSDAY NEXT, the 13TH INSTANT, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI. and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of SITARAM MUGNIRAM, who lately carried on trade in Bombay as a Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by CHUNONLAL SAHEBRAM, of Malligaum in the Zilla of Nasick, at present residing in Bombay, a Creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act, and the said SITARAM MUGNIRAM, verified by the Affidavit of the said Chagonlal Sahebram, was filed in this Honorable Court, on the Fifth day of November 1873, and that the Matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Third day of December next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 5th day of November 1873.

G. H. FARRAN,
For Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of November 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, per Steamer STRATHCLYDE, a supply of the following CLARETS and HOCKS :—

PETIT MEDOC,
An excellent Breakfast Wine,
Rs. 11-8 per dozen Quarts ; Rs. 7-0 per dozen Pints.

CANTENAC,
A good Dinner Wine,
Rs. 15-0 per dozen Quarts ; Rs. 8-8 per dozen Pints.

ST. JULIEN,
A superior Dinner Wine,
Rs. 17-0 per dozen Quarts ; Rs. 9-8 per dozen Pints.

CHATEAU PALMER,
A delicious After Dinner Wine,
Rs. 22-0 per dozen Quarts ; Rs. 12-0 per dozen Pints.

CHATEAU RAUZAN,
A very fine full-bodied After Dinner Wine,
Rs. 25-0 per dozen Quarts ; Rs. 13-8 per dozen Pints.

CHATEAU MOUTON,
A very rich After Dinner Wine,
Rs. 32-0 per dozen Quarts ; Rs. 17-0 per dozen Pints.

STILL HOCK,
LAUBENHEIMER,
A light Wine, either for Breakfast or Dinner,
Rs. 15-0 per dozen Quarts only.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

Nov., 1873.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, HEIDSIECK'S "CARTE BLANCHE" CHAMPAGNE.

1 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 38
2 ,, Pints	,, 40

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.

INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER and CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfrauenmilch	...	,, 20 ,, ,,
Steinwein	...	,, 20 ,, ,,
Rudesheimer	...	,, 24 ,, ,,
Marcobrunner	...	,, 30 ,, ,,
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	...	,, 14 ,, ,,
Vray Caton	...	,, 15-8 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	...	,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	...	,, 28 ,, ,,
VERMOUTH—	...	,, 9 ,, ,,
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	...	,, 6 ,, ,,
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—		
Barbera Amoro Secco	...	,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo	...	,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo	...	,, 12 ,, ,,
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balareague	...	,, 18 ,, ,,
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	...	,, 3 per Bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Pampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Railing and Gates, Tomb Railing, Terminals, Cresting, Verandahs, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Balconies, Fountains, Columns & Lamps, School Fittings, Washhand Basins, Closets and Urinals, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

HAVE arranged at their FORT ESTABLISHMENT a SHOW ROOM for the convenient inspection of Samples of their extensive Stock of the above Wares—imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship,

In twenty Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

BEER TUMBLERS.	HONEY or JAM JARS.
BUTTER DISHES.	ICE PAILS.
BISCUIT JARS.	ICE PLATES.
CELERY VASES.	ICE TRAYS.
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.	JELLY GLASSES.
CHAMPAGNE TUMELERS.	LIQUEUR GLASSES.
CHEESE DISHES.	MILK JUGS.
CLARET GLASSES.	PIANO STANDS.
CLARET JUGS.	PICKLE BOTTLES.
CLARET CUP JUGS.	PORT GLASSES.
COMPORTS.	RUMMERS.
CREAM JUGS.	SALAD BOWLS.
CUSTARD GLASSES.	SALT CELLARS.
DECANTERS.	SHERRY GLASSES.
FINGER GLASSES.	SODA WATER TUMBLERS.
FLOWER BASKETS.	SPIRIT BOTTLES.
FLOWER TUBES.	SUGAR BASINS.
FLOWER VASES.	SWEETMEAT GLASSES.
FRUIT DISHES.	TANKARD JUGS.
FRUIT STANDS.	WATER BOTTLES.
GOBLETS.	WATER JUGS.
GREEN HOCK GLASSES.	WINE COOLERS.

THE NEW ICE TANKARDS AND ICE DECANTERS,

In a variety of beautiful patterns.

(Illustrated Priced Catalogues Post Free.)

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,

EACH COMPRISING

24 Cups and Saucers, 1 Six cup Egg Frame, 9 Plates, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 2 Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Covered Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, 2 Cake Plates,

Of

Best Staffordshire Stoneware, Cash—Rs. 22-8 ; Credit—Rs. 25.

Of

Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink, or Maroon Bands and Lines, Cash—Rs. 35 ; Credit—Rs. 40.

Of

Porcelain with Gold Border and Line with or without Flower, Cash—Rs. 45 ; Credit—Rs. 50.

Of

Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs, at

Rs. 65, 75, 90, 100, 112-8, 125, 135, 150, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 275, and 300.

(Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs. 100.)

DINNER SERVICES

EACH COMPRISING

60 to 72 Plates, 9 Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 2 Sauce Tureens, 1 Soup Tureen, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 to 4 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, at

Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, 150, 160, 175, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, 280, 300, 315, 350, 360 and 400.

(Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs. 150.)

CHAMBER SERVICES,

EACH COMPRISING

1 Covered Tray, 2 Covered Commodes, 1 Covered Dentifrice Jar, 1 Ewer and Basin, 1 Covered Soap Tray, 1 Covered Slop Jar, 1 Sponge Tray,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China, at

Rs. 25, 28, 40, 45, 54, 60, 80 and 90.

(Separate articles sold from any sets.)

DESSERT SERVICES,

Each comprising 1 Centre, 6 Fruit Dishes, 12 to 18 Plates,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain at

Rs. 32, 36, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 135, 140, 150, 205, 225 240, 260, 270, 285, 300, and 325

MAJOLICA WARE, comprising

Epergnes, Dessert Dishes, Dessert Plates, Ash Trays, Tea Sets, Sardine Trays, Flower Pots, Covered Cheese Trays, Garden Seats,

Richly coloured with natural tints.

WEDGEWOOD WARE in

Butter Dishes, Tea Sets, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c.

TERRA COTTA

Tea Pots, Cheese Covers, Milk Jugs, Flower Pots, Butter Coolers, Water Bottle.

ROCKINGHAM, STONE, PORCELAIN, TEAPOTS.

TOBACCO JARS, FLOWER POTS, FANCY VASES, and a Variety of Useful and Ornamental Sundries.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.

1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES. MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots	Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Do. Patent Leather Boots	,, 30 ,,
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs	,, 8 ,,
and Chains, complete	,, 8 ,,

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £660 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,

THE MAHARAJAHS OF

JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES from	Rs. 20 to	Rs. 130
GOLD WATCHES	,, 50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	,, 15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,, 15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co., Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

SARSAPARILLA, a Compound Fluid Extract of this well-known Medic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London closed for this day's mail very irregular, the demand for short dated paper still continues, and rates are weaker.

In Government Securities prices are barely maintained at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 7/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼d.
Documents, do.	1s 10 5/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99⅞
Do demand	100⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	106 13/16
Four per cent.	105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	100
per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of	
71 and 1872	95¼
3rd French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Fourth Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117)	
per Bond	115.

Rate of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Miscellaneous Paper		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12 6
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

MAIL day, coupled with the bad telegrams from home, have brought business to a standstill, and rates by steamers are barely maintained. By sail there has been a little more enquiry.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal: Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Cotton	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China ,, Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
,, Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 35 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET dull.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 8th November, compared with the statement issued on 1st November:—

LIABILITIES.	1st Nov. Rs.	8th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000		
	63,00,000	63,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,26,21,393	1,13,42,501
Do. do. at Branches.	26,53,796	36,65,829
Other Deposits	1,44,79,859	1,32,65,024
Post Bills	21,3 3	25,400
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,01,092	7,97,241
	Rs. 3,89,59 923	3,83,75,995
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	42,95 476	42,89 913
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,99 841	15,09,042
Loans, on Security of do. do.	8,83,612	5,42,314
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,801	4,929
Bills Discounted	1,00,48 ,2	1,06,37,367
Stamps	5,312	5,246
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,01,441		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	3,12,829	3,10,349
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,29,985	9,04,567
Cash and Currency Notes	2,10,83,394	1,97,65,239
	Rs. 3 89 57,923	3,83,75,995

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been quiet but steady, and we have no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

650	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 4¼ lbs.	Rs. 3 1 0
6 0	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds 4 lbs.	,, 3 3 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 4 0 0
1,250	,, ,, Jaconets	40 in. 39 yds. 2¾ lbs.	,, 2 2 6
1,000	,, ,, T. Cloth	39 in. 24 yds. 6 lbs.	,, 3 10 3
1,800	,, Turkey Red Cambrics	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 4 9 6
300	,, ,, Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 5 12 0
500	,, Orange Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2 9 6

COTTON.

The public advices of the 8th instant report the Liverpool Market as closing dull and drooping, and quote a further decline ¼d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera which now stands at 6¾d per lb., Comrawuttee stands at 5¾, and Orleans at 8¾d. per lb. Sales amount to only 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Bar Silver remains of 58¼ and Exchange at New York at 105¾. A further withdrawal from the Bank of England of £106,000 is reported for United States, and should a few further calls be made upon the Bank, the directors would very likely raise the rate of discount to 10 per cent. The cotton market here closed very dull, and there were a few buyers even at the quoted rates, which are lower by three to four rupees. The following are our closing quotations:—

Comrawuttee	Rs. 178 to Rs. 181
Akote	,, 182 to ,, 185
Broach, M. G.	,, 185 to ,, 190
Hingunghaut	,, 200 to ,, 205
Dhollerah & Bhowanuggur	,, 174 to ,, 179
Compta & Virgaolla	,, 170 to ,, 180
Sawgimee	,, 180 to ,, 183

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 candies	Old Catch (W. S.)	Rs. 160
50 ,,	Viravull	,, 139-6
5 ,,	Ka	,, 130
100 ,,		,, 134

In YARN and METALS we have heard of no sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Ocean (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Nov. 7.
10	Pehlwan (s)	Teadale	Carwar, Nov. 6
	Kurrachee (s)	Byta	Kurrachee, N v. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Lady Melville	Hanna	Calcutta.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Southampton.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee.
	Aretusa (s)	Lunovich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Strathclyde, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Steamer Ocean, to Coast and Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella, s, 20 barrels hams, Crawford & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 28 packages paper, Hajee Esmail Jaitha & Sons; 6 cases butter, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Coromandel, s, 100 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 2 hogsheads glassware, and 2 cases cotton wicks, Hajee Cassim & Co.; 1,664 plates spelter, Framjee Sealy & Co.; 47 cases old tom, M. and E. Bejunjee; 1 case cotton wick, Bhurmul Bhima; 15 cases cheese, Hajee Abdoola Esmail & Co.

Killarney, s, 20 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 50 boxes tin plates, the L. A. and A. Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigalia, 160 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—10TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 709 bundles myrabollams, Goculdass Heerjee; 80 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 600 bags linseed, Remington & Co.; 156 bags linseed, Tricamjee Veljee.

Celia, s, 40 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 160 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 23 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.

Arthur, s, 4 bales wool, Harry Ludha; 2 bales wool, Vizbhookhandass Amrutlall; 60 bales wool, Gowalbhoy Samjee; 85 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 101 bales cotton, Varajlall Luckmonbhoy; 75 bales cotton, Framjee Luckmidass; 65 bales cotton, Coverjee Mewjee; 13 bales cotton, Carmsey Premjee; 400 bales cotton Hyderally Cassumjee; 81 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahdowdass; 33 bales cotton, Munjoomull Culliandass; 9 bales jute, Gaddam & Co.; 50 bales wool, Nowrowjee Manockjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia, s, 1 bag coffee, Dacoobhoy Hassum.

Geelong, s, 17 cases fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 10 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Peerbhoy; 33 bales skins, and 7 bales hides, S. W. T. Nagoor Meera & Co.; 17 bales hides, Abdooryman Woosman.

FOR HAVRE.

Geelong, s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfreid.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Matthews, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 8.

Constant, Veterinary Surgeon, Army, on medical certificate, from Neemuch.

Roger, Captain, Bengal 70th Regiment, on duty, from Rawulpindee.

Dren, Lieutenant, Bengal 55th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Murree.

Horman, Hon. Captain, Army Clothing, on duty, from Poona.

Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Murree.

NOVEMBER 9.

Elliot, Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Walker, Captain, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Makintosh, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, from Peshawur.

Mole, Conductor, Bengal P. W. Department, on sick leave, from Subathoo.

Leask, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service, on sick leave, from Ferozepore.

NOVEMBER 10.

Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Northern Division.

Huyshe, Lieutenant, Bengal 41st Regiment, on sick leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 10.

Seton, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.

Havelock, Captain, Madras 2nd in command 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, on medical certificate to England.

Renn, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Poona.

Hay, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Alexander, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th November 1873.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Grenadier N I—Lieut C W Hinde, 2nd Wing Subaltern 21st N I, to officiate as Adjt vice Capt Hughes appointed to the Commissariat.

25th Regt N I. I—Lieut W J Orr, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice McMath, 60th Foot, permitted to rejoin his Regt.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieut Col W Gray, 8th ff Corps, Examiner Commissariat Accounts, 30th Oct 1873.

Maj H Vaughan, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 13th N I, 30th Oct 1873.

Capt A R Seton, R E, Exe Engr P W D partment, 30th Oct 1873.

Surgn Maj E Morton, in medical charge, 29th N I. 30th Oct 1873.

Maj J C D S Moray, Staff Corps, 5th Nov 1873.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Sub-Lieut S J Lea, Lance Corporal J Eves, Lance Corporal A A Firminger, Private E J Drew, Private A Quinlan, and Private W Whitten, 3rd Hussars.

Serj John Baldock, 2nd Battery, 6th Brigade R A.

Gunner J Cotgrave, R A, and Lance Corporal Francis Ford, 42th Foot.

Lieut C S I. Wilkinson, Private W Hartley, Private H Atkinson, 33rd Foot.

Lance Corporal John Newland, 56th Regt, appointed provost Serjt to the Deolalee Depot and transferred to the Unattached List.

Serjt Henry Ratcliffe, Ordnance Deparniment, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 6th Brigade R A y.

The following orders are confirmed:—

69th Foot—Regimental order dated 27th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut T Harris, Interpreter to the Regiment.

1st Regiment Lizht Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 30th Oct 1873, directing Capt Harris, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, and Lieut Elliot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Stevens, and until the return of Capt Jenkins.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—Regimental order, dated 18th June 1873, directing Lieut Owen, offg 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, with effect from 17th June, vice Maj Macnaghten, 25th Regiment N L I—Regimental order, dated 24th Octr 1873, directing Maj Woolhouse, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, and Capt Henshawe, offg Q M, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Lieut Col Eales absent on leave on medical certificate

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

69th Foot—Maj J Blood, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, November 8.)

Mr H W Dashwood, Mag and Colr, who has returned from furlough, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Doctor J H Loch, M D, Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal, to be in medical charge of the Camp of His Honor the Lieut-Govr, N W Provinces, during the ensuing tour of 1873-74.

Doctor A H Hilson, MD, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal during the absence on deputation of Doctor J H Loch, or until further orders.

Dr J B Collison, who has returned from leave, to be Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, with effect from the date of taking charge.

With effect from the 8th Oct. 1873, the date of Lieut Col W Davis' decease—

Maj T Dennehy to be Depy Insp-Genl of Police;

Lieut-Col G T Hallett to be Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade;

Capt A Ollivant to be Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade;

Capt G F J Graham to be Dist Sup of Police, 3rd grade;

Capt C H Cantor to be Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade;

Mr F W Court to be Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade;

Mr C E Yeatman to be Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade;

Mr C F Knyvett to be Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade.

During the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col Hallett—

Maj E Cadell to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade;

Mr R Weddington to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade;

Mr E Berrill to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade;

Mr C C Hicks to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Mr J Macpherson, Asst Mag and Colr, Meerut, in the same capacity to Humeerpore.

Lieut L F Boileau, R E, returned on the 27th ultimo from leave and resumed charge of the Benares Provincial Division from Capt G Nolan on the forenoon of the 28th.

Mr J M Braidwood, Ass Conservator, 3rd grade, Jounsar Forest Division, is appointed to take charge of the Office of the Conservator of Forests, vice Mr A R Grant, Conservator 2nd grade, who is transferred to the Kumaon Division.

Capt J E Campbell, Asst Conservator, 2nd grade, returned from three months' privil ge leave, on the forenoon of 21st ultimo and on that date resumed charge of the Kumaon Division, from Mr R P Colvin, Depy Conservator.

Notice is hereby that the rections of line of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, from Furreedpore to Bareily and from Aounla to Tickia on the right bank of the Ramgunga, will be opened to public traffic on the 1st November next.

Privilege leave of absence for fifteen days is granted to Mr W Atkins, Asst Engr, Rohilkhund Canals, with effect from the 4th Nov 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt C C Scott Monerieff, R E, Offg Supg Engr 1st Circle, will conduct the current duties of the 3rd Circle until further notice, as a temporary measure.

The privilege leave granted to Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr, Ancophuhur Branch, Ganges Canal, is cancelled.

Mr F Tytler, Probationary Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, is p sted to the Nurora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Capt F Howard, R E, Ex Engr, Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, returned from privilege leave and rejoined his Division on the 17th October 1873.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 6.)

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C Batchelor, Depy Conservator of Forests, second grade, to be a Depy Conservator, first grade.

Mr J C McDonell, Asst Conservator of Forests, second grade, to be an Asst Conservator, first grade.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Ferguson, M D, Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Mr. E B Francis, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 10th Oct 1873.

The following Officers of the Bengal Civil Service, who have recently been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, are appointed Asst Comrs of the 3rd class, and posted to the districts noted opposite each:—

Mr H C Fanshawe, Lahore, and Mr H A Anderson, Delhi.

Lieut C F Jones, Asst Comr, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 24th Oct 1873, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

Lieut C F Massy, Asst Comr, from the Rawulpinci to the Delhi District.

Capt H V Biddell, Asst Comr, Jalandhar, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 29th Oct 1873, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

Surg-Maj C E Baddock is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Amballah, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he received charge of the duties of the appointment from Surg Maj R S Bateson.

Surg-Maj C F Oldham, Offg Civil Surgeon of Dharmsala, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 8th Oct 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is hereby cancelled.

The services of Mr T W Smyth, Offg Depy Comr, Montgomery, are placed at the disposal of the Judges of the Chief Court for employment on special duty.

Mr F M Birch, Ass Comr, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Montgomery until further orders.

Mr T H Homan, Extra Asst Comr, Derah Ismail Khan, having reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 25th Oct 1873, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him, is hereby cancelled.

Surg-Maj E Gray, Civil Surgeon, Mooltan, has obtained leave on private affairs for thirty days, with effect from the 4th Nov 1873.

Surgn Maj T G Skardon, 31st N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Mooltan during the absence of Dr Gray.

The Honble the Lieut-Govr is pleased, to invest Col W Elwyn, Commandant Mag, Peshawar, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr G W Rivaz, Asst Comr, having reported his return to India from special leave on the 30th Oct 1873, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment. Mr Rivaz is posted to the Montgomery District.

Mr E O Tronson, Offg Dist Supt of Police made over, and Mr E Charde received, charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon, on the forenoon of 13th instant.

Capt O Menzies returned from leave and resumed charge of his duties as Dist Supt of Police, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 29th Oct.

Mr W Haslett joined the Central Police Office on the forenoon of 21st Oct.

A further extension of one month's leave is granted to Mr T Christie, Dist Supt of Police.

Mr J Tresham, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Hill Roads Division to the 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road.

Mr F J Morgan, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, from the 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, to the 2nd Circle.

Major E L Estelle, B C S, Supg Engr, Upper Bari Doab Circle, is allowed one month's preparatory leave on full pay, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr E C Palmer, Offg Supg Engr, Lower Bari Doab Circle, will take charge of the Upper Bari Doab Circle in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut J W Ottley, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, and Personal Assistant to Supg Engr, Upper Bari Doab Canal Circle, is allowed seventy-five days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Nov 1873.

Mr P D Alexander, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the Hansi Division Western Jumna Canal, is allowed three months' privileged leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Oct 1873.

Mr D McMordie, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Mr H C Cotton, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Special Survey Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Delhi Division.

The undermentioned Officers passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 1st Sept 1873:—

Mr E W M Hughes, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and Mr L F Maclean, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade.

Mr A Fox-Hara Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhelam to Lieut-Col J B Smyly, Depy Comr, on the 24th Oct. 1873.

Baron John Bentinck, Extra Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Amritsar to Capt C M Nelle, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 24th Oct 1873.

Mr E B Pocock, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Sialkote to Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 24th Oct 1873.

Capt C McNeile, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Amritsar to Baron John Bentinck, Extra Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 31st Oct 1873.

Mr J E Rowe, Judge, Small Cause Court, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Ludiana to Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 31st Oct 1873.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"B. H."—Received, with thanks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NICOLL—October 31st, the wife of G. Nicoll, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAWRIE—November 7th, at No. 3, Russel Street, Calcutta, the wife of Alex. Lawrie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ECKFORD—MARTIN—November 6th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Welland, M. A. Eleanor Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late William Martin, Esq., to John Eckford, Major, Royal Engineers.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1873.

TO-DAY the Municipal Budget will come before the Municipal Corporation for discussion, and we hope that independent Corporationers will do their utmost to save us from the tyranny of the landlords. The house-owners, we fear, are likely to have a majority of votes in the Corporation as well as in the Council; but they should be challenged as to their reasons for the changes they have made, and the independent members of the Corporation ought unitedly and stoutly to oppose the disgraceful scheme by which the landlords have quietly and without giving any reason for it pocketed nearly two lakhs of rupees, which they draw from the purses of those much less able to pay. It was easy work for them to dispose of and to laugh at the single-handed opposition to their selfish schemes in the Town Council; let it be otherwise to-day, let them be pressed hard, and it will be seen that their only motive was a selfish one, and there is still at least room for hope that *possibly* some of them may have conscience enough to be turned to more commendable ways by the weighty arguments of those who oppose them. Let it be said of no members of the Corporation that they were in opinion decidedly against the transfer from the house tax and water rate to the town duties and wheel tax, but did not vote because it was hopeless to resist the pre-arranged scheme of the landlords. Every man in the Corporation has his duty to perform: let him at all events vote against the "landlord tyranny," whether the fight be hopeless or otherwise.

The selfishness of the class by whom we appear to be ruled in Bombay now becomes still further apparent. By their increase of the town duties on wines and spirits they are likely to put a stop to the manufacture of mowra liquor at Bhandoop and Kurrijah, which places supply Bombay, and in this way a deficiency in revenue of Rs. 86,000 is expected. This, one would have expected, might have led them to reconsider their scheme; but no, they tell us that "they think it so important in the present depressed state of the city to afford the full relief to the taxpayers which they have already proposed, that they have reluctantly determined upon advising the Corporation to postpone, to the amount of about Rs. 90,000, some of the new works entered in the supplementary budget." Full relief to the taxpayers—general taxpayers of course! Is not such a playing with words contemptible? But it is characteristic of the proceedings of the Council throughout; the majority of the Council have not the common honesty even here to say "relief to the landlords," but must needs substitute the word "taxpayers," which everyone knows to be a farce. We have said that the selfishness of the men who form the majority of the Council is now more than ever apparent, because had they a week ago been asked individually or collectively their opinion of the proposed new works they would one and all have tried their utmost to show how absolutely necessary these works were, and how impossible it would be to interfere with their being carried out, but now when a deficiency has to be made up they are careful not to do anything to retrieve their character as public men by proposing a lesser decrease in the house-tax, or water-rate, but keep the money which the decrease in these rates will yield tightly buttoned up in their pockets, and recommend the discontinuance of useful and almost necessary new works! We do not know that we have ever seen an exhibition of more self-complacent, shameless, selfishness in public men, and we hope that it will be denounced to-day in fitting terms, and that the independent members will do their best to turn the tables.

ACCORDING to the views of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft the objections to the execution of the Elphinstone Dock appear to rest entirely upon sanitary considerations. If the engineering and financial objections to the dock scheme had not been entirely removed, nothing would probably have been heard about the sanitary objections. But as these objections have been put forward by a high officer of Government, who is also one of the Port Trustees, the members of the Port Trust could do no less than refer the question to a Committee of competent men, and we informed our readers a few days ago that they had selected Drs. Smith, Weir, and Blaney for this duty. It may very reasonably be supposed that the Port Trustees had confidence in the opinion of the gentlemen they selected to decide the sanitary question regarding the Elphinstone Dock, and from all we know of them the Committee appears to have been well selected. We now learn that the Committee have submitted their report to the Trustees, and the conclusion they have come to is that wet docks in Bombay will not be unhealthy if they are kept under proper sanitary surveillance. Writing without the report before us we cannot venture to say how the Committee have supported their opinion. But upon the general question of preserving public health in Indian harbours we feel persuaded that docks may be made almost if not quite as healthy as need be desired. The facts about the Elphinstone property itself afford some proof that this can be done. A foul and filthy foreshore has been converted into a clean, airy, spacious, and healthy property. And to build docks in deep water off this property would necessarily be to build docks on a comparatively healthy site. If such docks are to become dangerous to health it can only be by means of the impounded water or the ships themselves. The report of the Engineer, already published, clearly shows that good arrangements for keeping the impounded water fresh and wholesome are provided. Besides which, Mr. Ormiston's scheme embraces several other sanitary precautions of much value, so that the proposed Elphinstone Dock is not at all like the docks which were proposed in 1867. That other reasonable precautions connected with the ships themselves would be adopted by the Port Trustees for preserving the health of the crews of the ships in the dock cannot reasonably be doubted. A valuable property would scarcely be allowed to become unproductive for the want of carrying out a few plain common sense rules. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft has informed the public that he has consulted men on whose judgment he places reliance, and after having done so he has come to the conclusion that wet docks in Bombay will be disastrous to the sailors frequenting the docks and to everybody else. This is very strong language indeed, but it must not be forgotten that it is only an opinion borrowed from somebody holding very strong opinions about the safety of wet docks. There is nothing in the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft to support his opinion or that of his sanitary advisers. There is an alarming outcry that wet docks will kill, but the opinion that they will or must kill anybody is so crude and general that we are not surprised the colleagues of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft failed to be convinced by it. The protest of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft is useful enough in its way, for it has induced the Port Trustees to take further opinion regarding the sanitary state of the proposed dock or docks. If the report of the Sanitary Committee has been carefully prepared, and is not confined purely to opinion, the Port Trustees will be able to go on with the dock scheme with more confidence than they could have done without the sanitary report. Until we see the report of the Sanitary Committee we are not in a position to say more about the docks, and we would urge upon the Trustees the advisability of submitting without delay to public criticism the report which is now in their possession. If it should turn out that the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft has been deluded by his sanitary advisers on the dock question, he will only have himself to blame. The proper course for official men to take when pressed by amateurs and others to raise an outcry against any proposed public work, is surely to urge such meddlers to come forward with proper public spirit and submit their objections under their own proper names. It is not too late for the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft's advisers to do so even now before the works are put in hand. It is true that the report of the Sanitary Committee will be criticised in due course, but even then the public will be deprived of the opinion of men upon whose judgment the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft felt that he could rely. Let us have these opinions by all means if they are worth anything. It is scarcely fair to the Port Trustees for the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft to withhold them at the eleventh hour. We contend that all the available evidence about wet docks in Bombay should be submitted to those upon whom devolve the responsibility of executing docks that will not kill those who use them.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS.

LONDON, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Official Spanish despatches wholly contradict the reported Carlist victory.

Popular feeling in America is greatly irritated at the execution of General Ryan and the other prisoners captured in the Virginius. Spain declares that a despatch stopping the execution arrived too late. The Spanish frigate has been ordered to Santiago.

LONDON, 8TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and irregular. Surats dull and drooping.

The London Cotton Market closed very flat.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

Exchange on India	1s 9¾d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42 10s.
Chartered Bank Shares	£14.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£40.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£29,250,000.
,, Notes in Circulation	£120,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95½
4½ do. do.	97½
5½ do. do.	102.
Bar Silver	58¾.

The sum of £106,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, for the United States.

There is a panic on the Stock Exchange.

Arrival—Rapide.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK and General Johnston are mentioned for the Adjutant-Generalship.

SIR MAHARAJA DIGBEJOY SING, K.C.S.I., of Bulrampore, arrived at Lucknow on Saturday last.

WE believe that the Officers of the 2/22nd Regiment intend to give a dinner to the Officers of H. M.'s troopship *Crocodile*.

YESTERDAY morning, Sir William Morewether, Commissioner in Sind, and Lady, arrived in Bombay from Kurrachee in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kurrachee.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan, it is stated, has made a further donation of Rs. 10,000 as an addition to his former subscription of Rs. 50,000 in aid of the dispensaries for the suppression of the epidemic fever in the Burdwan Division.

A LAHORE paper learns that His Highness the Maharaja of Kupperthulla has invited His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to a sporting excursion to some neighbouring district

—' A clergyman in the body of the room said 'he was anxious to know his own position at the meeting. Did he understand that no amendment to any resolution would be allowed ? &c.' The chairman (Archdeacon Denison) said the meeting was called for a particular purpose; to pass certain resolutions, and when a person came there and tried in any way to undo what was contained in the resolutions, it was not quite in good faith."

My quotations have been from *The Mail*. We have here, Mr. Editor, a beautiful example of the fitness of our clergy to preach and illustrate the 'blessings of peace.' A lay gentleman makes a remark in discordance with the opinions of his reverend audience, and is hissed off the stage like a bad actor. A bishop ventures to take a line of his own, and is met with interruptions more discourteous and turbulent than any I ever heard at a boys' debating society. A clergyman puts his own interpretation upon a misapplied quotation, and is literally roared down and threatened with personal violence, the venerable chairman being especially active in vocal and physical demonstration. He endeavours to explain, and renders himself instantly obnoxious to a general assault in column, and has to retire upon his friends. Another clergyman rises and asks in a most courteous, temperate, and gentlemanly way for an illustration of a point which is not clear to him, and is met with an insinuation of dishonest intentions.

The whole of these quotations have been taken from two consecutive columns of *The Mail*. And it is to such men as these, in malice men, in understanding children, who meet with a profession of the spirit of peace, and debate with a turbulence of an assembly of savages, whose wisdom is exactly in an inverse ratio to their arrogance, and whose arrogance increases in proportion as their claims are futile, childish, and unsivilized, it is to them that we Englishmen of the nineteenth century are required to prostitute our intellects and put our morality to school. A LAYMAN.

The Mofussil, 8th November.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NUSSEERABAD, NOVEMBER.

SINCE my last our races have taken place. As I anticipated, the meeting was rather tame, but nevertheless as race-meetings go now-a-days I must confess it was to a certain extent successful. In the first place it filled our station with all the "beauty and fashion" from Ajmeer, Beawur, and from even far off Jeypore. The principal winner at the meeting was a fine large Arab named President, belonging to Major Holborton, of the Royal Artillery. I should not be surprised if this horse distinguish himself hereafter at some larger meeting. The only other horse that could come near him was "The Cob" (well known a couple of years ago upon both the Bombay and Poona Race-Courses, when the property of Major Crosby) who, although heavily weighted (on one occasion I think carrying 11 stone 4 lbs., against President's 10 st. 7 lbs.) always ran a good second. The fourth and last day's racing took place at Ajmeer, after which we have subsided into our usual hum-drum life, for the next twelve months I suppose. I must not forget to mention that the residents of Nusseerabad gave a large ball to Colonel Lewis Pelly, C.S.I., our popular A. G. G., for the States of Rajpootana, and to all visitors during the race-meeting, nor must I omit to record that said ball was a thorough success. How, indeed, could it have been otherwise, Mr. Editor, when all or nearly all the beauty of Rajpootana was gathered together in the Nusseerabad Assembly Rooms ? The whole of our festivities were brought to a close by the fancy dress ball given by the residents of Ajmeer on Friday last. To enumerate all the costumes worn on the occasion would, I fear, occupy too much of your valuable space, so I will only allude to a few of the best, from which your readers will perceive that good taste was not wanting. A sister of charity, splendidly got up, and impersonated by Miss B. Hogarth, was the gem of the evening ; a peasant, in which character appeared Miss Bartlett, was also very much admired. The ladies' dresses, however, on the whole were poor compared to those donned by the sterner sex, and in some instances so good was the "get-up" of the latter that the individual was not easily recognisable. Two Muscovites, a Zouave, and a sailor from Nusseerabad added much to the success of the costumes, but perhaps the "get-up" of the G. G. A. for R. as a "Brigand" ought to be first mentioned. He was really so well turned out that some wag suggested that he should at once relinquish the political line and seek for fame and honour as the head of a body of "bravos" still found in these civilized days, lurking in the mountains of Italy, Spain, and Greece, seeking whom they can devour. Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of Ajmeer, as a Christy Minstrel, was perfect, and if I mention a "Master of the Hounds" (Lt. Wilson, 59th Regt.) and a character of "Half Pay," represented by Mr. Robertson, in which he appeared in mufti on one side and regimentals on the other, I think I have drawn attention to the best amongst the costumes. *The* quadrille of the evening was that of a set of pictured cards ; the selection of dresses was a happy one, and although the *coup d'œil* was very pretty during the dance itself, so many costumes of, as it were, the same character at a small ball must necessarily throw a sameness over the room. Colonel Pelly, I believe, has hinted that on his return from Agra about Christmas he intends issuing cards for another F.B., the late one having proved such a success.

The Pakur cattle fair and religious festival of the Hindoos was over yesterday ; the dealers, I am afraid, did not make their fortunes ; it is to be hoped for their sakes that the Brahmins residing on the banks of the lake were more successful in duping the "mild" Hindoos, who in tens of thousands assemble at Pakur at this season to bathe in the sacred water. It is very seldom that we ever see any Nusseerabad news in the Bombay papers ; but by the way, Mr. Editor, do you happen to have seen lately in one of your daily contemporary's columns two letters, headed, "Church Services at Nusseerabad," and signed respectively by "An Irishman from Travancore" and "Joey" ? I do not intend to enter into any anonymous controversy on the subject alluded to in those productions, beyond stating, and that most emphatically, that the writers of those letters may possibly be expressing their own feelings (although I myself imagine private *pique* and *animosity* against our clergyman, for reasons best known to themselves, is at the bottom of it all) but that they certainly are sadly at variance with the feelings of the rest of the parishioners. The letters have been perused with disgust by every one I have spoken to on the subject.

RAJPOOTANA.

LAHORE, 5TH NOVEMBER.

As official punkahs were stopped so late as the 15th of last month we are now again fairly into the glorious cold weather, and if the cold continues to increase we shall require fires very soon.

The advent of the Lieutenant-Governor from Murree has, as it always does in a sickly sort of way, infused some spirit into the station, and the Mall of an evening looks less like a rather broad road through a cemetery than it has done for some time back. The Lieutenant-Governor held a levée on the 27th ultimo, and there is to be a grand ball at Government House this evening.

Although the attempt to get up races proved a failure, a foot-ball club has been started, and there is speedy prospect of cricket. The volunteers, dormant through the hot weather, owing I suppose to the impossibility of their wearing their thick cloth uniforms, have resumed drill and rifle practice, and secured a good many valuable recruits : The mounted troop is at last to be armed with the Snider carbine—but this is now no news. Resuming my bold enumeration of our wretched amusements. The Japanese Mikado troupe has come up from Delhi and seems to be doing better than public entertainments usually do in this ghastly capital. It is to be hoped they will on their departure pass a word of encouragement to the London Star Company or Blondin, who may by that time be cogitating at Umballa whether it is worth while to tempt Fortune at this centre of stingy bureaucrats and keranies.

You are of course aware that a new English paper has just been started here—the *Northern Indian News*. It is to be hoped it will have better fortune than its predecessors, the *Lahore Courier* and *Indian Abuses*, whose attractions, to some, it appears to not quite agreeably combine. There is still a want here of a really representative Punjab paper. The copious flow of incomprehensible Cabul and frontier news in *Indian Public Opinion* scarcely compensates us for the absence of regular correspondence from Mooltan, Umritsar, Sealkote, Rawulpindee, Murree and Peshawur—in the dulness of all of which we have a well sustained interest—and "I. P. O." rarely enlightens us about what the local Government is doing. Fifty Salt Bills might be passed here (provided we had a Council) without the local press turning a feather.

As the case of Mr. Melvill, the recent pervert to Mahomedanism, is gradually assuming the place in the papers vacated by the Hogg and and Cordery suit, it may not be out of place to mention that he was submitting himself to an enquiry at Delhi, when I was there a few days ago, and, on the occasion of a visit to the Jumma Musjid, received a sort of public Mahomedan ovation.

Talking about Delhi reminds me of the want of a really good guide book for it—something sound, like John Murray's productions. No less than four are obtainable—Beresford's, Cooper's, Harcourt's and Keene's (the last only recently published)—but they are all imperfect and do not assist the visitor much to an intelligent grasp of the superb architectural treat that renders Delhi unique even in India. Mr. Keene's guide is by far the best, but it contains several grave inaccuracies :—for instance (vide page 29) it confuses the Kabuli gate of Delhi Shir Shah (near the jail), with the gate of the so called Kala Mahal of the Emperor Shir Shah (close to the poorana killah), thus entirely misleading the unwary reader as to the site and limits of Delhi Shir Shah ; and, again (pag 31), states that the Emperor Humayun's tomb is the earliest example of the Mogul style, whereas there is a perfect mosque of the time of the Emperor Baber near the Kootub Minar, the mosque of Fuzoolla-Khan. The greatest want, however, is that of a handy, accurate, detailed map of the city and environs. The best map of the ruins of old Delhi is one got out by Lieut. Burgess in 1849-50, but it is too large and omits the names and sites of hundreds of buildings it is indispensable to visit if one is not a mere racing tourist, and the researches of General Cunningham have proved it wanting in some respects. Any other Government than our own would, half a century ago, have published an exhaustive illustrated monograph on the unparalleled series of examples of Indian Saracenic architecture presented by the modern city and the grand and melancholy waste of ruins around it.

After sneering at Government in this way it is agreeable to record the very favourable impressions made on the writer by a visit to the State Railway station at Delhi. Everything is as good and convenient as it possibly can be, and I practically tested the entire comfort of the sleeping and waking arrangements of the coaches. A Railway Engineer who accompanied me—although previously a rabid detractor of the State Railway system—candidly confessed that Major Stanton has made the best of a bad job, and seemed, for a time, to almost forget that he had, at Agra, seen a State Railway train pulled up three or four times by a rather steep incline.

To return to Lahore. The Chief Court (Judge Wilkinson on the Bench) has held four sittings over the Stanley case, and to the relief of many Mr. Stanley was acquitted to-day. It will be remembered that the charge was that of unnatural intercourse. The prisoner defended himself with very considerable ability. Although the evidence was such as might be expected, the case was heard with open doors. The Adley *versus* Adley and Campion Divorce Case comes on again to-morrow, and then there will be the Simla telegraph signaller breach of trust prosecution.

It is positively stated that the first section of the "Punjab Gazetteer" is to be ready immediately, but those who refer to the local Gazette will find this was officially asserted in 1870. It is said that the able compiler has had to re-write rather than edit the papers, and that he has had to call for a great deal of information which should have been ready for him years ago.

We had a fine unclouded view of the total eclipse of the moon last night. It lasted about an hour and a half—at any rate we all got tired of waiting to see the end of it.

The hotels continue full of people on their way down from Cashmere and Murree.

Colonel Campbell, of Hodson's Horse, passed through last week on his way to the since abandoned Camp of Exercise at Kirwee.

The recent Dewalee Horse Fair at Umritsur is reported to have been a very poor affair. It deteriorates yearly.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court was re-opened from yesterday.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs will sit on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court from Monday next.

WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—The *Sumsher Bahadhur* of Ahmedabad writes that fever has been prevailing in almost all parts of the city.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were forty European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

INQUEST.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Falkland Road concerning the death of one Ramchunder Narayen. The jury found that death was caused by apoplexy.

THE SOOBA OF NOWSAREE.—By the order of H. H. Mulharao, says a correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar*, the Sooba of Nowsaree has been suspended.

THE DACORE RAILWAY.—The *Surya Prakash* states that the contract for constructing the railway from Anand to Dacore has been given to Mr. Nurbheram Munsookhram.

THE HOUSE-TAX AT BROACH.—It is stated that the Collector of Broach has again applied to Government, through the Revenue Commissioner, for the abolition of the house-tax at Broach.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a still-born native male child was found lying in Camateepoora First Street on Sunday evening. The body being examined by the Police Surgeon, was ordered to be buried.

OODWARA FIRE TEMPLE.—On Saturday morning nearly 300 Parsees proceeded to Oodwara by special train to visit their principal fire temple there, and returned to Bombay on the following day (Sunday).

KHAN BAHADHUR YOOSUFF ALLY.—This gentleman who lately returned from England is, according to the *Surya Prakash*, again to proceed to England to give his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

THEFT.—A man named Ebram Imam was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing ag old ornament valued at Rs. 50, belonging to one Ismael Budun, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.—A telegram was received in Bombay on Saturday, announcing the death of Dustoor Mehiarjee Kaikobadjee, Head Priest of the Parsees at Nowsaree, who had been consumptive for some time past.

AN ASSOCIATION AT AHMEDABAD.—An Association has recently been started at Ahmedabad by some of the educated Hindoos of that locality, with the view of spreading education among the ignorant portion of their community.

A GAMBLER SENT TO JAIL.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan named Nathoo Ismael, a confirmed gambler, was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for gambling with dice in a public place.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday at Bhendy Bazaar concerning the death of Moolchund Luckoo. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

THE POOR BOX.—The Managing Committee of the Dharwar Girls' School have forwarded Rs. 16 to the Senior Magistrate, being unclaimed money, and have requested the Magistrate to dispose of the same as he may think fit. The amount has accordingly been made over to the poor-box.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 336 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 111 were under sentences from the High Court, 187 from the Magistrates of Police, 34 from Military Courts Martial, and 4 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 246 were natives and the remaining 90 were Europeans.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, one Ismaelshaw Muddarshaw was charged with having in his possession three pieces of old iron, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was adjudged guilty and fined six rupees, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Sulleman Mahomed, a labourer employed on board the ship Sir John Lawrence. It appears that the man accidentally fell into the hold of the ship on Friday and was seriously hurt. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday evening. The inquiry stands adjourned.

A RAILWAY POLICE PEON IN TROUBLE.—Mahadoo Ramjee Adow, lately a peon in the G. I. P. Railway Police, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession four dhotars and a saree, which he had extracted from a bundle. The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, who was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge Cooper, a case was called for hearing in which Mr. John Neuberg was the plaintiff, and Captain T. C. Fletcher defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 593-4-3, being the amount alleged to be due for goods sold. The defendant did not appear, but the service upon him of the summons at Neemuch was proved. The debt was proved and a verdict entered for the amount claimed with costs.

DEATH OF A CHEMICAL ANALYST.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Medow Street on view of the body of Mr. W. H. Harris, a chemical analyst, who was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. From the evidence adduced it appears that a day or two previous to his death, whilst returning from Colaba, he had a bathe in the sea in company with a Mr. Law, a cotton agent, residing at the English Hotel, and Serjeant Howard, of the Artillery, on which occasion whilst jumping into the water, deceased grazed his forehead. At the time the injury did not appear to be a serious one, and no notice was taken of it. However, this appears to have laid him up, but no medical attendant was called. On Saturday morning his servant seeing that his master was longer in his bed than usual, went to call him, but could get no answer. At this time Mr. Law happened to go into the deceased's room, and I found that he was dead. For the last two months Mr. Harris was in a depressed state of mind and very despondent. The enquiry stands adjourned till Saturday, the 15th inst.

THE BRIBERY CASE AT SEHWAN.—The appeal against the conviction and sentence passed upon Mr. Tolaram, the late subordinate Judge of Sehwan, by Major Boulton at the last criminal sessions, came on for hearing in the Sudder Court before Judge Melville on Monday morning. Mr. Inverarity, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. T. C. Edwards. Pleader, occupied the attention of the Court the whole of that day and yesterday. The learned gentleman pointed out the discrepancies of the witnesses, commented on the inadmissibility of certain portions, and the contradictions in material points of the evidence, also errors in the judgment passed by the Court below. Mr. Inverarity's address was a masterly one and was concluded yesterday evening. The Court on both days was crowded. Mr. Darby, Solicitor, will be heard to-day on behalf of the pleader Mr. Topundass, after which the Public Prosecutor will reply.—*Sindian.*

BARBAROUS MURDER.—A shocking murder was committed in the Poona city on the morning of Friday last, the 7th instant. The murderer is now in the custody of the police, and will no doubt meet with the punishment he deserves. The circumstances of the case, as far as we have ascertained, are these. The deceased woman was of the Mahomedan persuasion, and until within a few days ago, was living under the protection of her husband who, it would appear, for some tangible reason, divorced her, and left her notwithstanding in pretty fair circumstances. Some strange infatuation, however, having gained the mastery over deceased, she appears to have become captivated with the charms of the man who ultimately became her murderer. This man is also of the Mahomedan persuasion, and followed the profession of a bheestie. He appears to be quite a diminutive creature, and looking at the man, one would hardly suppose him to be capable of committing such a shocking murder. We learn that a thick iron bar was used by the murderer in the commission of the deed. The injuries, we learn further, were exclusively confined to the deceased woman's face and head. Her face, it appears, was completely disfigured from the wounds inflicted. The reason, we are informed, which the murderer assigns for this diabolical act, is that the deceased woman had proved unfaithful to him. He appears to admit the crime, and to glory in having committed it.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. ILTUDUS PRITCHARD IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the invitation of the committee of the Bombay Association, a crowded audience assembled at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to listen to an address by Mr. Iltudus Pritchard, a well known member of the Bar of the North Western Provinces and of the Council of the East India Association. Mr. Pritchard delivered an able and eloquent address, the subject being the three fundamental principles—the representation of the people—whether India is governed by the Viceroy in Council or by the Home Government—and the attitude of the Government officials towards bodies like the Bombay and East India Associations—which the speaker said, underlay most of the Indian questions which now agitate the public mind. The lecturer was listened to with marked attention, and his remarks were frequently applauded. A lengthened notice of the address will appear in an early issue.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English mail and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mrs. Donahue.
For Brindisi—Mr. J. R. Campbell, and Mr. J. Perren.
For Suez—Mr. G. C. Dupont.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cutch, with two bales piece goods and the following passengers :—Mr. Fellows Gill, and one-hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE BARQUE JOSHUA, 703 tons, Captain H. C. Mouat, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta (September 4th) with a cargo of 9,072 bags rice, 655 packages gunnies, 600 bales jute, and 3 casks beads. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 599 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Luckmidass Teckchund, sister, two children, and servant, Sub-Lieutenant T. G. Barclay and servant, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. W. Teasdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (November 6th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. F. Hill, Mrs. Peizota, six Misses Peizota, four second class, and one hundred and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. VIDILIA, 1,240 tons Captain C. M. H. Days, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Vingorla (November 8th) in ballast and the following passengers :—Sir Desai of Sawunt Warree, family, and two hundred and twelve followers, Mr. Lehndner, Mr. Sealy, and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. M. Bayts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (November 7th) with a cargo of 95 bales wool, 22 bundles merchandise, 21 packages indigo, 25 bags raisins, and 52 bales cotton, for transhipment for another port. She brought the following passengers :—Sir W. Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, and Lady, Major Purvis, Mr. Thornton, and sixteen deck passengers.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS IN THE POLICE COURT.

LAST week a few cases under the New Municipal Act were disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee, none of which were of any public interest except two, in which the owners of cattle were charged, under Section 236, with feeding or permitting to be fed, their buffaloes with stable refuse. The evidence of the European Inspectors of the Health Department was to the effect that they saw the cattle feeding on stable refuse. The defendants severally urged that during their absence, the buffaloes strayed in the stable compounds and fed themselves on the refuse. The Magistrate, however, cautioned the offenders and discharged them.

On Thursday last, two similar cases were heard before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Connon, who upon exactly the same evidence convicted the offenders and fined them Rs. 10 each.

In cases wherein parties are summoned at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner for offences such as keeping dirty privies, gullies, &c., and wherein they neglect to obey the summons, they are required to be present on second summons, or they are brought up on a warrant, just as a Magistrate thinks proper. Where it is clear that the first summons was served on the proper party by the European Inspector of the district in which he resides, and he fails to answer, the Magistrate, in order to vindicate the dignity of the Bench, orders a warrant to issue for the arrest of the defaulter. Such cases have been of late frequent in the Senior Magistrate's Court, for he very properly does not allow parties to trifle with the authority of law. A case of some local importance occurred on Thursday last. Keswjee Jadowjee, a very wealthy and large landed proprietor, was required, by a Municipal notice served on him upwards of a month ago, to cleanse certain filthy places in his possession. This he neglected to do. He was then summoned before the Senior Magistrate, but he failed to answer when his name was called. A warrant was thereupon ordered to be issued for his arrest. Accordingly he was apprehended on Saturday morning and placed before His Worship. Mr. Cleveland appeared for the defendant and admitted the service of the summons, but urged in extenuation that it was customary here to issue second summons, and that, moreover, it was incumbent upon the Municipal Commissioner or his subordinate officer to have proceeded with the case and to have got the defendant fined in his absence. Besides, the defendant was a man of considerable wealth, and this circumstance ought not to have been overlooked. He did not mean any disrespect to this Court, and he would have willingly answered the summons, but he did not much attend to his business, which was chiefly managed by his son and agent.

Mr. Connon said he did not care one pinch of snuff for the defendant's wealth. He neglected to answer the summons, and it was quite within his power to vindicate the dignity of the Court, when the service of the summons was satisfactorily proved. For this contempt of Court, the defendant was fined Rs. 5.

Mr. Cleveland then raised an objection that the defendant was not the owner of the property out of which this case arose.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, acting Assistant to the Health Officer, who was in charge of this case, said that the house was mortgaged to the defendant, who was in receipt of the rents of the premises, and in pursuance of the Act, he was the "owner" of the house.

Mr. Connon then read the definition of the word "owner" as given in the Act, which bore out Mr. Eduljee's meaning.

Mr. Cleveland contended that the rents were in the shape of interest for the money advanced by the defendant.

The Magistrate, however, decided that the defendant was, for the purposes of this Act, the owner, and fined him Rs. 5. His Worship then added that the great question was whether the defendant had kept the place clean.

Mr. Eduljee said that he understood that it was not up to that morning cleansed, and that he would prove it by the evidence of the Inspector.

Mr. Cleveland said he was not fully in possession of the facts of the case, and applied for an adjournment.

As both parties were not fully prepared to go on with the case, it was adjourned until Tuesday (this) afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

One Gunput Luxmon, who had also neglected to answer to his summons, was brought upon a warrant and fined Rs. 5 for contempt, Re. 5 for the Municipal offence for not paving the gulley of his house, and Rs. 2 a day until he complied with the Municipal requirements.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

The Council then went into the consideration of the details of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—With regard to the laws repealed, I may say that they respectively authorise municipalities to spend a portion of their incomes upon schools, hospitals, and the like, point out how Commissioners are to be appointed, and extend to them the liability to pay for a certain proportion of the police. This section has been entered in the Bill, because you will find by the 19th and 20th sections that there are powers given for doing away with municipalities which are not considered of much importance. None of the petitions received by the Government makes any suggestions upon this portion of the Bill, and therefore I move that the first section be agreed to.

His Excellency the President suggested that "coming into force" should be inserted after "Act," in line 11 and "the passing of" deleted.

The alterations were agreed to, and the section was passed.

Section II.—Agreed to.

Section III.—

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—These interpretation sections have been read through by the Hon. the Advocate-General. In accordance with a suggestion made by him I propose that "immediately adjacent thereto" should be substituted for "in the vicinity thereof," in line 23.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen suggested that the consideration of the interpretation sections should be postponed.

The suggestion was agreed to.

Section IV.—

In line 11, "with" was substituted for "or;" "notify that he believes it to be expedient," was substituted for "declare his intention" in lines 8 and 9.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—It has been declared that it is not the intention of Government to unite a number of villages or towns, and therefore this section seems to be inconsistent with that declaration.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—You cannot leave out the whole of the latter part of this section, because it is in all the Bengal Acts.

His Excellency the President—We have been informed that Scindia is the patel of Wanowrie, which is close to Poona, and in such a case as that there might be a serious difficulty in uniting Wanowrie to Poona.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—But there are many towns already which are actually composed of a number of little villages. Hoobleo is two towns, and there are half a dozen villages immediately adjacent thereto.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—Near the town of Bulsar there is a little village close to the riverside, and it would be absolutely necessary to bring this village within municipal limits, otherwise a large amount of revenue will be lost from goods which are landed at that village for the town.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—You say you have adopted the Bengal Act, but why not follow the Burmah Bill ?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The Hon. the Advocate-General objects to villages being tied up together, but thinks we must nevertheless have the power to do so under this section.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Why should you unite them at all ?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—You must trust Government a little. The section will never be worked arbitrarily.

His Excellency the President thought there could be no harm in leaving the section as it stood.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said it would be dangerous, because by leaving the section unaltered it would allow any Collector to do what he chose.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers suggested that in line 10 "or" should be struck out, and that before "any village" in line 11, there should be inserted "or (with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council) cantonment, with."

The amendments were agreed to, also the substitution of "shall define in the said notification the proposed" for "to define," in line 13.

The Hon. Mr Gibbs then moved that the first part of the section as amended be agreed to.

The vote was taken with the following result :—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, the Hon. W. C. Anderson—6. Noes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee, and the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwardhun—4.

The first part of the section was then agreed to.

His Excellency the President—As to the second clause, both the Ahmedabad and the Tanna petitioners think two months too short a time to allow inhabitants to object to the formation of a municipal district.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The time was six weeks in the Bill originally, and the committee thought a longer time than two months would be quite unnecessary.

It was agreed to insert "publication of the" before "said," in the fourth line of the clause. In clause 3 the same words were inserted before "said" in the second line of the clause. The clauses were then agreed to, and the section passed as amended.

Section V.—Agreed to.

Section VI.—

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—In accordance with the intimation which I made in my opening speech, I now beg to move that "10,000" be substituted for "4,000" in line 8, and "2,000" for "800" in line 11.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy moved that the proviso of section 6 be omitted and the following proviso be substituted :—"Provided that no town municipalities shall be constituted in any municipal district containing 10,000 inhabitants and more, and that neither a town nor a city municipality shall be constituted in any municipal district containing less than 4,000 inhabitants." He said—My objection in regard to section 6 of the Bill is that city municipalities should necessarily be constituted in those towns which contains a population of not less than ten thousand. Such tolerably large and populous towns are expected to have some educated and intelligent men among them, and their municipalities ought without an exception to be city municipalities. I wish to know why such large municipalities should be deprived of their limited self-government, which under the existing law is enjoyed by the most insignificant municipalities whose income is even less than one hundred per annum.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said this was a proposal which he must object to, because there were many towns which, though possessing a population of over 10,000 were nevertheless not fit to be made municipalities. He did not think that the hon. member had any practical knowledge upon the subject, for the result of adopting his amendment would be that an elaborate procedure would be thrust upon certain towns unable to do it justice.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—If the amendment I have proposed is not adopted, it would be optional with the Government to constitute all the municipalities in the whole Presidency as town municipalities only.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The hon. member must surely allow Government to have a little common sense.

His Excellency the President—Is there any town with a population over 10,000 which is not fit to be a city municipality ?

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—There are many. It now occurs to me as an example, and to extend, or make applicable, all the conservancy sections of this Bill to places like that would be absurd. The Bill may be suitably applied to towns like Poona, Ahmedabad, or Surat, but not to a number of other places with a population over 10,000. The hon. member is practically wishing compulsion to be substituted for discretion in the matter of creating municipalities.

The vote was taken with the following result :—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., and the Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee—3. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K. C. B., the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. K. Bythell, the Hon. Gunputrao Tatya Sahib Putwardhun, and the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson—7.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs' motion was then agreed to, and the first part of the section was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—This second clause is intended to meet the case of jattras and fairs. At Mhyjee, there are half-a-dozen small villages lying in close proximity to which people resort during the fair, and by this clause they may be brought together for sanitary purposes.

The clause was agreed to, and the entire section was agreed to.

Section VII.—

His Excellency the President—The Ahmedabad petitioners object to this section. They say that the President of the Municipality ought not necessarily to be the Collector of the district, but should be elected ; that neither the superintendent of Police nor Assistant Superintendent of Police should be members of the Municipality ; and that the proportion of non-officials to officials should not be more than one-third. I suppose they mean that one-third should be officials, and the other two-thirds non-officials.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas took exception to the words "in or near any place," and thought that the distance should be defined.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If a certain distance were laid down, we would be sure to find ourselves in difficulties.

In reply to a question by His Excellency the President,

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said—In a city municipality there will be no difficulty in finding as many non-official persons fit for being members of the municipality as will never be fewer than double the number of officials.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen suggested that non-officials should be appointed for a period not exceeding two years instead of five. In all the Acts which had lately been passed by the Government of India, two years was the period that had been agreed upon. In the last Bombay Municipal Act it was the same.

His Excellency the President—We are told by the Revenue authorities that three years would be a suitable period. We are not exactly bound to follow the Bengal Acts, and as for the new Bombay Municipal Act it is only to exist for three years altogether.

The Hon. Colonel Anderson—The advantage of a short period of service is that it will save the peace of villages or towns from being disturbed too often.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Moreover, I am told that a too frequent repetition of elections would tend to create a deal of khutput.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I suggest three years.

After some conversation "three" was substituted for "five" in line 26, and "or until their successor shall be appointed" inserted after "years" in the same line.

Clause 1 was then agreed to.

(To be continued.)

SONEPORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—The Sonepore Cup, value Rs. 500, from the fund. For all horses. Distance 2 miles. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10lbs. ; Maidens on the day of the race, 1 stone. Winner of the Bettiah, Ticcaree, or Civilians' Cup to carry 10lbs. extra. One horse, a winner of two of the said Cups, to carry 17lbs. extra, and the winner of all three Cups, 24lbs. extra. Nomination, &c., as for the St. Leger.

Mr. Jones' Satellite..... Walk over.

SECOND RACE.—The Desert Stakes, of Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs. Distance 2 miles. Weight for the winner of the Derby or Bedouin Stakes to carry 7lbs. extra. Winners of two or more previous seasons to carry 7lbs. additional. Maidens allowed 7lbs. ; Maidens on the day of the race, 12lbs. Entrance on 15th August, Rs. 50 ; on 1st October, when the race will close, Rs. 100 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

Mr. Jones' b a h Moosa..... Walk over.

THIRD RACE.—The Dumraon Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Maharajah of Dumraon. A handicap for all horses. Distance 1 mile and 5 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 150 ; Rs. 50 forfeit.

Only Baronet entered, the race consequently fell through.

FOURTH RACE.—The Visitors' Purse. A handicap for Arab and Country-bred Maidens. Distance 1 mile Entrance Rs. 100 ; Rs. 50 forfeit.

Sheikh Abdool Selim's g a h Delawar, 9st. (Finch)..... 1
Mr. Jones' b a h Moosa, 7st. 1 lbs..... 2
Mr. Maitland's b a h Grosbec, 7st. 12lbs..... 3

Moosa, with a good start and light weight, went off with the lead. Coming into the straight the others overtook him, and Delawar took the lead and won by a length, the other two making a good race for second place. Time—1 min. 54 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Galloway Stakes, of Rs. 100 from the fund. For Galloways 14 hands and under : 14 hands to carry 10 stone 7lbs., and 4lbs. allowed for every half inch below. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20. Non-professional riders, but professionals allowed to ride,—by Europeans carrying 7lbs., and Natives 4lbs., extra.

No entrances but Chieftain, so the race fell through.

SIXTH RACE.—Free Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Pitt's Scalpel, 9st 11lbs. 1
Mr. Gibbon's Black Eagle, 10st. 10lbs..... 2
Messrs. Arthur and John's Nelly, 8st. 10lbs..... } also ran.
Mr. Cuff's Gabbler, 8st. 10lbs..... } also ran.
Mr. Trowent's Revenge, 8st. ..... } also ran.

After a good start Revenge took the lead, then came Nelly, Gabbler, and Black Eagle, Scalpel bringing up the rear guard. Coming into the straight Black Eagle looked like winning, but Scalpel came hand over hand through the stragglers, caught Black Eagle 50 yards from home, and came in an easy winner. Time—1 min. 51 1/5 h secs.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling Stakes. Horses to be sold for Rs 1,000 to carry 11 stone, 5lbs. off for every Rs. 100 less. Winners this season once to carry 5lbs. twice 5lbs., thrice 10lbs., extra Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 16.

Mr. Nicholas' Red Gauntlet, Rs. 800 (Owner) 1
Mr. Cresswell's Driver, Rs. 900 2
Mr. Trewent's Boatswain (late Marine) Rs. 900 3

After an indifferent start Boatswain took the lead for a few yards, but was soon passed by Red Gauntlet ; Driver being fifty yards behind. Coming into the straight Driver came closer, but just as he was making his effort, he endeavoured to bolt. Mr. John, however, in a most workmanlike manner kept him on the course, though he could only get the second place ; won by a length. Time—54 secs.

—*Pioneer.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABUL, 22nd Oct.—The following account of Tajkund has been given by a merchant :—

"Learning that robbery, slavery, and other crimes were going on in Kokand, the Russian authorities at Tajkund summoned the Vakeel of the Khan of Kokand, who is always present there, and spoke to him thus :—'We see that the Khan of Kokand cannot put a stop to the crimes, such as slavery and robbery, which are committed in his territory, and that he does not care much about the sufferers. You should tell him that our Government is well informed of what is going on there and that we are not ple

up to the foot of the Karakoram, by the so-called Gyppchan route.

This is the spot where in 1841 an advancing glacier dammed up the river, forming a vast lake, which finally burst its bonds and swept down into the Indus, carrying devastation all along the valley of the Shayok. Some people have identified this cataclysm with the one, which swept away part of Gulap Sing's army which was encamped in the bed of the Indus at Torbela. Now however the glacier, cause of so much evil, has retreated, and in the winter months leaves a practicable route up the river for travellers.

ANTICIPATED SCARCITY IN UPPER INDIA.

(Concluded from our Friday's Issue.)

11. The able-bodied who are fairly fit for out-door labour should alone be employed on public works. When it becomes necessary to undertake such works for the relief of the people on a great scale, they should, as far as possible, be set on foot, not in the districts where the distress is greatest, but in some other localities better provided with food. On this subject Mr. J. Strachey further remarks:—

It must be admitted that the importation of food in quantity sufficient to supply completely a deficiency of production is, in times of actual famine, impracticable in most of the districts of these provinces. The only thing that remains which can afford relief is a reduction of consumption. We have in possession a certain limited quantity of food, and the object to be aimed at is that this food shall be economised to the utmost, and be made available for the greatest possible number of persons.

Up to a certain point this object is gained by mere increase in the price of food, but this increase, although in itself necessary and beneficial, involves when it becomes extreme, the starvation or misery of thousands. The difficulties of the position are great. On the one hand there are multitudes of people who must be saved, if it be possible to save them. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that while we are giving food to the starving, we are diminishing the general stock, and are adding to the difficulties of the rest of the community. The diminution of the number of consumers is the only efficient remedy which, under such circumstances, remains. And this, in countries dependent upon their own supplies, is one of the natural and universal remedies against famine. Where there are no proper means of communication, and the existing stock of food cannot be sufficiently increased by [importations from without, the people who cannot get food at home remove themselves to places where food is obtainable. It is easier for them to go to the food than for the food to come to them. Famines are hardly ever universal through a great extent of country, and in India, as in other countries similarly situated, temporary emigration has always been, in times of difficulty, one of the chief modes of relief. When rain falls, and prospects improve, the people will not be long in returning to their homes. There is no danger that the number who remain will not be sufficient for the cultivation of the land meanwhile. The apprehensions that we sometimes hear expressed on this point are, I believe, quite unfounded. Particular estates may be injured by such emigration, but there is no danger that the country at large will suffer. There are, perhaps, no people in the world more attached to their homes than the people of this country, and if they do not return after their emigration to other quarters, it may safely be assumed that their position has been improved by the change. The question practically is whether people shall remain and die, or emigrate and live. Tens of thousands have, at the present time, answered this question rightly. There is hardly a village in some parts of these provinces from which many of the people have not emigrated to more fortunate districts.

All measures must be mischievous which tend to check this natural process of relief. Plans which are excellent in times of partial scarcity, when food can be obtained by paying for it, become inapplicable in times of actual famine. Thus, if the Government undertake great public works in a province where the supply of food is insufficient, and into which the importation of food on a sufficient scale is impossible, the final results may probably be mischievous rather than useful. If they be undertaken on too large a scale, or if the wages offered be much more than sufficient to save people from starvation, the effect will be that the consumption of food instead of being checked will be stimulated; people who would otherwise have emigrated will be kept at home to increase the number of consumers; the supply of food being limited, the expenditure of money will cause prices to rise, and privation will be brought upon a higher class who might otherwise have escaped.

The relief afforded by the Government in the distressed districts ought, therefore, to be no greater than will preserve the people from actual starvation, and every encouragement to emigration should be given. Great public works should be undertaken in those parts of the country where no scarcity exists, and where the supply of food is not likely to run short. These works should be set on foot at the nearest points to the distressed districts at which these conditions can be fulfilled. It is almost unnecessary to add that other conditions have to be fulfilled also. The works, for instance, should of course be useful and remunerative works.

The certainty of obtaining work and food will act as a stimulus to emigration, and will draw away from the distressed districts those who are able to move. In cases of great emergency, the Government should do still more. It ought to take measures for assisting this voluntary emigration, by giving to the emigrants the means of subsistence on the road. It may even become necessary to organize a system for the promotion and regulation of emigration, and for enabling people to return to their homes when the crisis has passed over. The necessity for such measures as this has not actually arrived. But it is possible that it may arrive, and even now it is important that the fact be borne in mind that every reduction in the number of consumers leaves more food available for those who remain.

12. The people employed on the special relief works should be brought together in such numbers as will admit of the most satisfactory direction of their labour to a really useful purpose. To undertake numerous operations widely diffused over the country will almost certainly result in the work done being worthless or nearly so. It is not intended to imply that minor works may not be properly and usefully carried out locally within the means of the district officers, or that such means may not properly be supplemented by the Government. To give local employment to the population on a scale beyond what has been customary in ordinary years may be very desirable and unavoidable, but to stimulate unnecessarily the collection of numbers of starving men by undertaking works of unusual magnitude, where no proper provision can be made for the supply of food, will only tend to exaggerate the evil.

13. The Local Governments should, therefore, at once proceed to consider what works can be carried out within their territories which shall give the best approach possible to a compliance with the above conditions. It may not be very easy to find occupation in suitable localities in districts free from the pressure of famine. But where this is not practicable, places should be selected to which the supply of food is comparatively easy, either by reason of the vicinity of the railway, a navigable river, or a good road. The Local Governments can best determine how this may be done, but the works that suggest themselves to the Governor-General in Council as most likely to be suitable will be mentioned.

14. It is understood that the districts north of the Ganges are more favourably circumstanced than the rest of the North-Western Provinces. The earth-works of the projected line of railway which traverses these districts may, therefore, probably be selected as suitable for the purpose in view. Ten or fifteen miles of the line might be at once marked out in readiness for actual work, where its position can be fixed at once with certainty.

15. In Oudh there are also portions of the same line of railway, the earth-work of which could certainly be at once put in hand.

The projected canal from the Sardah, though still by no means matured in design, might also in case of pressure be made to afford the means of occupation. The general direction of the principal branches of the canal is fixed by the natural features of the country; and there would be no insurmountable difficulty in arranging for the work to be done so as to make sure that the depth and breadth of excavation now to be carried out should not exceed the dimensions which would eventually be fixed. The levels could be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for such operations in a comparatively short period of time.

16. In the districts between the Ganges and Jumna the only project for a large work likely to be suitable, which is at all advanced, is that for the Futtehgurh Branch of the Ganges Canal. On the plan suggested for the Oudh Canals, this, too, could be partly executed.

There are certain projects for still-water navigable lines in connection with the Ganges Canal, which might also be pushed forward as to be taken up at once.

The new canal on the right bank of the Jumna below Delhi, though it is probable that the districts through which it passes will suffer greatly if a serious famine occurs, may also be made to give useful occupation. On this canal it would seem to be expedient on the general grounds before stated to commence work at the two extremities near Delhi and Agra, to which places there is railway communication, and to arrange the dimensions of the excavations on the most exact data that can be obtained.

If sufficient progress has been made with the design for the canal from Betwa river in Bundelkhund to admit of work being put in hand upon it, a commencement of the excavation on the main channel might be taken up in the manner before indicated.

17. The projected branch railway from Allygurh to join the Oudh and Rohilkhund line might also probably be taken up, and the earth-work begun, without much difficulty. There seems to be no doubt that Allygurh will be the proper terminus on the East Indian Railway, and that the line should be directed to Moradabad. It could be laid out as far as the Ganges, and prepared for the reception of work-people. A prolongation of such a line to the south towards Muttra would also be likely to be eventually useful.

If the Company's Engineers and the Local Government are satisfied as to the proper way of laying out the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, and if the levels have been ascertained, or can be indicated, some commencement of work might also be made on the Rohilkhund side of the Ganges. The same remarks will apply to the line which is to connect the main Rohilkhund line with the foot of the Kumaon hills.

Another possible line of railway, the earth-work of which could perhaps be set in operation, is a branch from Futtehgurh to the East Indian Railway, either direct to Etawah, or via Mynpoorie to some station higher up the line. Such a line would serve for the traffic from Agra or Allahabad, and would be preferable therefore to one from Cawnpoor. Should the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces desire to commence work on such a line as a relief work, he is at liberty to do so when the necessary preliminary operations are completed to his satisfaction.

18. For the Punjab territories, some of the projects connected with the Western Jumna Canal may no doubt be made to serve for supplying occupation to a distressed population from the west of the Jumna. The Sirhind Canal will also be in a state which will admit of active operations being commenced upon it, and the line on which work was carried out could possibly be extended towards Ferozepoor or Puttiallah as occasion might seem to require.

19. The Governor-General in Council is well aware that to undertake, at such short notice, any considerable part of such a series of works will call for very great energy on the part of the Public Works Department, and will be quite out of the question unless every available means of direction and supervision is applied to the task. It would be easier to allow minor works of secondary public utility to be put in hand locally than to organize the labour of the population on more important undertakings such as those which have been named. But it is very important that the utmost real good should be secured from the employment of the population. This employment and the relief of the people incapable of work will cause a heavy drain on the public finances, and it is incumbent on the Government to do all in its power to utilize, in the best way practicable, the labour which will be placed at its command, and to obtain the best possible equivalent for the outlay which it will have to incur.

20. The Local Governments and Administrations are, therefore, authorized to take what measures seem to them most suitable for disposing, to the best advantage, the engineering establishments under their orders for carrying out such preliminary operations as may, on mature consideration, appear to be best calculated to prepare for giving occupation to a distressed population on a large scale.

The number of officers and subordinates now employed on works of minor importance should be reduced to the utmost, and their places supplied, so far as is essential, by such means as can for the moment be best obtained. In military stations, officers of the army may be no doubt found who can carry on less important work for a few months; and where the occasion may arise, the services of civil officers may without hesitation be also made use of in like manner, or temporary establishments may be engaged.

All works which are not of emergent importance should be postponed to admit of provision being made for the employment of the population in the most useful way possible. This should not, however, be interpreted to signify that any large work now going on, such as the construction of the new barracks, should anywhere be suspended. Such works will continue to be of much service in giving employment, but it will be important to economize the means of supervision as much as possible.

21. For the suggested railway works, the Local Governments and Administrations should not hesitate to solicit the co-operation of the Railway Companies' officers, which, so far as the circumstances of their more regular occupation will admit, the Governor-General in Council feels assured the Agents of the Companies will readily sanction.

All railway works to be undertaken for the relief of the population should, unless the Railway Company concerned should otherwise desire, be carried out in the first place at the cost of the Government. Work, under the circumstances contemplated, is likely to cost more than in ordinary times, and it will therefore be but just that a Railway Company should be called upon to pay no more than the ordinary price for the work done. It may, however, be hoped that the Railway Engineers will be made available for the supervision of such work to the extent that is practicable.

22. Wherever works are thus taken up under the Public Works Department or Railway Engineers, it will not be difficult to ascertain beforehand the probable quantity of work to be done, and the number of persons who can conveniently be employed in each locality. With this information the necessary arrangements for distributing the population to be relieved to the different works can be determined, and the system of providing them with food matured.

23. It should be the aim of the Local Governments and Administrations in these operations to comply, as far as circumstances will admit, with all the ordinary rules regarding the disbursement of funds and accounting for them. In the larger works which, under ordinary conditions, call for the sanction of the Government of India, where a general approval has not already been given to the scheme, an outline or approximate statement of the contemplated operation and its cost may be furnished before work is actually begun. As regards the irrigation works, it will be desirable to obtain a preliminary approval of the general plan of operations from the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, who is likely to remain in the North West Provinces or the vicinity till end of the year.

24. But the Governor-General in Council while thus expressing his desire that these precautions should, as far as possible, be attended to, will not withold from the Local Governments and Administrations the power of acting at once on their own judgment, in every case in which it shall seem to them essential to order the commencement of any work for the purpose of giving occupation to the people. It is the wish of the Government of India that work shall be everywhere offered to the population as soon as the grant of relief in such a manner is thought by the local authorities to be necessary. It is most expedient that such help should be offered before the population becomes seriously affected by want, and no formalities or risk of eventual loss on the operations put in hand, should be allowed to stand in the way of thus giving relief to any section of the community which seems to be seriously suffering from the high price of food.

25. It is not thought necessary to dwell at length on other matters relating to the manner of dealing with the emergency which may arise. In the North-Western Provinces, the orders given by the late Sir G. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor in 1860-61, will serve as excellent models to be followed. These and other papers of interest will be found in an Appendix to this Resolution. For convenience of reference, a memorandum approved by the Governor-General in Council is also annexed, embodying the chief points to which attention has, on other similar occasions, been directed, or which the Government of India now thinks of importance.

26. It only remains for His Excellency in Council to add that the Government will be prepared to contribute in aid of local relief a sum equal to the amount of private subscriptions for that object, in every case in which the Local Government or Administration shall recognize the propriety of such a course.

Ordered, that this Resolution be recorded both in the Home and Public Work Departments, and forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations of Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Oudh and Central Provinces, for information and guidance.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE MAURITIUS SUGAR MARKET.

THE Port Louis *Commercial Gazette* of Oct. 16th says:—Prices of our staple, with few exceptions, have not been as firm as reported last month. Indeed, a small decline nearly all round has taken place, specially to be remarked in second class white qualities. As to the finest of these sorts the fall has been unimportant, and the same may be said of the finest yellow kinds. Refining qualities have continued scarce, there being up to now an advantage in making sugars more adapted for the Australian and Bombay markets. If a slight concession in prices were made by holders a large business might be transacted, for it is known that considerable orders have been received to purchase for the United Kingdom at somewhat lower figures than now ruling. Generally speaking, the market cannot be considered to have been active during the month although a fair business has been done, and buyers and sellers are now anxiously awaiting the incoming mail, due here at the end of the next week, to regulate their future operations.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

THE trial of Marshal Bazaine has now become intensely exciting to Frenchmen, and is full of interest for all the world. The long act of accusation having been gone through, the Marshal himself is being interrogated. The Duc d'Aumale has made himself a perfect master of the whole case, and he puts the most stringent and searching questions to the accused, which the latter is as prompt to answer He casts blame upon some of his subordinates, but the great point for immediate consideration is the despatch which was intercepted, and which it is alleged would have entirely changed the action at the most important period of the war. At present, the trial has scarcely advanced beyond brilliant antagonism on the part of the Duc and the Marshal, but of course every day compels the latter to show his hand, and when he shall have committed himself to his case as he means to let it stand, the ingenuity of his adversaries will be exerted to prove that by that very case he is condemned. He is in no enviable position, apart from the question of reputation, for it is always the belief of Frenchmen, when they fail, that they have been betrayed. They have no power of comprehending that their failure is due to their own shortcomings, and they look round eagerly to a victim on whom to visit their vengeance. Bazaine is at this moment as much in peril of life as he ever was in the field in which he has so often displayed skill and valour. His latest answers have produced painful sensation, by the evidence they afford of a certain debility. "I did not think of that," was his reply to the inquiry whether the presence of an enormous army would not produce an effect upon provisions.—*Home News.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OCTOBER 18.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OUR Cambridge correspondent telegraphs that the Sadlerian Professor will lecture this term on "Stirrups and Bridles."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The names and addresses of all persons who may henceforth send in any "joke" about "Ash and Tea," "Hash and Tea," or "A Shanty," will be handed to the police. The war is bad enough, without the wit.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Intellectual power appears to be very unequally distributed. Some people do not hesitate to tell you that they were "in two or three minds." Others conduct themselves as though they had no mind at all worth mentioning.

A WRETCH TO HIS WIFE.

Dearer still and dearer coal,
So thou growest, every day;
O my love, my life, my soul!—
How the money melts away!

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

No. 2 (Recruit, who has just fired).—"Ric'shay that time, Bill, wasn't it?"

No. 1 (Old Soldier).—"Aye, Lad; an' good enough, too, for a Cardwellian thirty-three inches round the chester!!!"

A LARGE CLASS.

Trickitt, who is at once a great whilst-player and a close observer of the game of life, declares that sometimes when he looks round and sees how well many of those get on who are not overburdened with wisdom, he is tempted to think that fools are trumps.

"IN THE LONG RUN."

Town Gent.—"Now do you find keeping poultry answers?"

Country Gent. (lately retired).—"O, 'es, s'poosed to answer. Y' see there's the original cost of the fowls—'f course the food goes down to me, y' know. Well, then, I purchase the eggs from the children, and they eat them!!!"

AFFECTION AND ECONOMY.

When those we love are taken hence,
This thought may salve affliction's sore;
"We shall be lightened of expense:"
Or, "now we shall get something more."

But naught relieves our sorrow, when
Relations who maintained us go;
Yet most do we grudge mourning then,
When 'tis the garb of truest woe.

A REAL REFORMER.

Mr. Plumpire, the celebrated elocutionist, declares his desire to teach everybody to speak plainly and distinctly, and so to banish from use the phrases "I beg your pardon!" and "What did you say?" He will do good service. Nobody has more right to mumble, so that one has difficulty in hearing him, that he has to write badly, so that one has difficulty in reading him But Mr. Plumpire as a man of the world, must know that, as *Falstaff* says, there is such a malady as not making. He must also know that many of the people to whom a speech to be repeated three times they may gain more time to consider their answer. These nuisances cannot be cured by Mr. Plumpire's excell nt teaching. As to the first, it may be noticed that a man never fails to hear when anybody whom he deems his superior, or anybody from whom he is trying to gain anything, is talking to him; and, therefore, his inattention on other occasions is an insolence. As for the rabble, he is to be barred and disconcerted by hearing your second speech to unlike your first, and thus "selling" him, when his painful grin of discontent will pleasingly confess his dodge. We would supplement Mr. Plumpire's philanthropic endeavour with these suggestions, and we heartily wish him all success.

PRIESTCRAFT ON PRESTIGE.

In vain the Pastoral trumpet sounds,
Its holy blast no rescue brings,
The people are unfaithful hounds;
Helpless or heretics the kings.

Not one advances to replace
Our Pontiff on his earthy throne,
They find that, in their present case,
'Tis hard enough to hold their own.

And we are told to acquiesce
In that abasement, which a reign
O'er souls, not subject, will redress,
And we should, therefore, count it gain.

Ah, thought they only what they say,
They who that fine advice afford,
More anxious none would be than they
To see His Holiness restored!

They know a Rule, which, so long tried,
By Europe stands condemned at last,
For few, as Heaven's all-one true guide,
Can long survive that sentence passed.

One thing, full well they know, had been
Renouncement, free of worldly sway,
Another thing, the world has seen,
A sceptre clutched and wrung away.

Bide we our time till very sure
It never can return again;
Embrace the lot we must endure;
Accept the situation then.

Meanwhile, a renovated France
The Pope-King may again restore,
Think they we'll throw away that chance
Of one great miracle the more?

THE NATIONS AT THEIR LESSONS IN DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

There's a school, severe and stern, where their lessons nations learn—
Whose prizes and whose penalties are awarded to their earners:
On the pupil-teacher plan that school's worked since it began,
All in it must be teachers, and all in it should be learners:
And though each nation labours for itself more than its neighbours,
'Tis their fault if all don't profit from each pupil in the school,
And so learn to shun the blunders that bring down the master's thunders,
The birch-rod on the bungler, the fool's-cap on the fool.
There's that burly boy, John Bull, though of habit rather full,
Too much given to beef and beer, and too keen for pocket-money,
Has a fund of common sense that counts pounds as well as pence
And more sure, if slow, sagacity, than lads of mood more sunny
I think that boy's inclined to turn over in his mind
The lessons for his profit, of his fellows short and tall,
Be't young thirteen to the dozen, Sam Slick, his Yankee cousin,
Or that troublesome Jack Spaniard, as saucy as he's small;
Or that solid German Bursch, whose motto still is "*durch*,"
(That's Viennese for "thorough," and "*durch*" don't fit my rhyme,)
Who his patient way still plods, makes no rush, but walks down odds,
As through war, book, art, craft, science, flask, pot, pipe, he takes his time;
His objects still he reaches by persistence, and so teaches
The Hare and Tortoise moral in Dame Europa's School;
Thanks to bottom, brains, and bellows, confounding the sharp fellows,
Who start full speed, then slacken, scorn time, and run spurn at rule.
Or that Russ boy, or *boy-ar*, with caftan and *samovar*,—
What's in him, what he's after, who here can see, or say?
He's the dark horse of the school, and far more of knave than fool,
Keeps to himself his little game, till the big game's there to play.
Or that old, old Turkish boy, who, his "kef" so he enjoy,
Lets his quondam fags take with him what liberties they dare,—
Swops solid tuck for toffey, and prefers his pipe and coffee,
To learning any lesson, and taking any care.
But who's this stately lass, who has scarce yet found her class—
So late among the nations has Italia come to school—
Whose eyes outshine the fairest, whose form o'erbear the rarest,
Whose brow seems made to wear a crown, her hands a realm to rule!
And who's this that, gaunt and grey,—man or woman, who shall say!—
Follows frowning in her shadow, with malignant purpose keen;
On the head a triple crown, though now crushed and beaten down,
And in the hand cross keys—their brass through their worn gilding seen!
But of pupils one and all, who in school to raise a squall,
To win all hearts one moment, and set all backs up the next,
Is like this witch whose wiles charm alike in sobs or smiles,
As she changes modes and manners, till patience is perplext!
'Tis Mademoiselle La France who still has led "*la danse*,"
From Louis Quinze *Minuet de la Cour* to Robespierre *Carmagnole*;
Whose red heels, in *la gavotte*, or red cap, *en Sansculotte*,
Have so oft upset school order, and turned heads by the shoal.
There she stands so frail, so fai, pupils' cross and masters' care,
Now at the head of all her classes, now on the dunce's stool;
With the falsehood of extremes, as the text of all her themes,
Which she always gets the prize for, but ne'er reads out of school.
Barometers' despair, as from stormy to set-fair
Her quicksilver runs riot, dow and up, and up and down,
Who can hunt the scale got through, from '89 to '72—
The chaos of coiffures, betwixt *bonnet-rouge* and crown!
See where set before the schoo, freedom's cap for cap of fool,
'Twixt the horns of a dilemma—such an absolute extreme—
She sh inks from either terror, red and white, and owns her error,
In spurning the one friend who dared of a *juste milieu* to dream.
Well may *she* beat all in themes on the "Faischood of Extremes."
Who all extremes has tried to turn, and all found false a fair—
'Twixt *Le Spectre rouge's* alarms, and the Bourbon's prisé-blent arms—
Whiche'er be fire, which frying-pan—thank thy star, France, for Tiberi!

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

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GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
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Do do 12 do do 5 "

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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On LONDON | On IRELAND
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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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FOR SALE,

KEROSINE OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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